



**BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.**

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# **REPORT**

ON THE

**SANITARY CONDITION OF FOLKESTONE**

**during the Year 1913,**

BY

**M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,**

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (Camb.),

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,**

To which is appended the Annual Report of the  
Inspector of Nuisances for the Year  
1913.

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FOLKESTONE :

Printed by H. J. BEWLEY,  
17, George Lane.

## SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT FOR 1913.

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DISTRICT	...	...	...	Borough of Folkestone
AREA (inclusive of area covered by water)	...			2,630 Acres
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	£ 266,033
POPULATION (estimated to middle of 1913)	...			34,163
DENSITY OF POPULATION	..	...		12·9 persons per acre
BIRTH RATE	...	...		17·9 per 1,000 of population
DEATH RATE	...	...	10·5	„ „ „
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE			65·3	per 1,000 births registered
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	...	...	0·58	per 1,000 of population
DIARRHŒA DEATH RATE	...	...	0·1	„ „ „
CANCER DEATH RATE	...	...	1·2	„ „ „
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	...	...	0·7	„ „ „
TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	...			250
(including Tuberculosis all forms).				



# Borough of Folkestone.

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## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOLKESTONE.

JANUARY, 1914.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and Hospitals  
Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1913.

**Physical Features and General Character of the District.**—Folkestone is essentially a seaside resort on the south coast of Kent, overlooking the Straits of Dover. The town is built up on the cliffs, which have a south aspect, and is intersected by a valley which runs up in a north-westerly direction from the harbour towards the range of chalk downs which protect it to the north. The old portion of the town lies in this valley, and on the slopes on either side. This valley forms roughly the boundary between the West and East Wards as far as the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Embankment. The railway running East and West divides these two wards from the North Ward, which extends from the railway to the range of hills behind, and together with the West Ward is contiguous with the Cheriton and Sandgate Districts to the west. To the east it is bounded by the parish of Capel.

**Geological Formation, &c.**—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the "Folkes-



tone beds," the uppermost member of the lower green sand. These beds are about 90ft. in thickness; they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous limestone and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the "Sandgate beds" visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate beds" with the debris. These formations dip gently to the north-east, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town the gault comes on above the "Folkestone beds." This is a stiff bluish clay 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hill. It appears in section in the cliffs to the east of the harbour overlying the "Folkestone Beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "Chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the Upper Green Sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

**Occupations of Inhabitants, &c.**—The Port of Folkestone which next to Dover is the nearest to the French coast, is in communication by steamboat service with Boulogne. The extra service established from Flushing last year continues to further increase this traffic. A large amount of cargo is also brought by this route. Besides a considerable fishing industry, there is a coastwise trade, and also an oversea trade from the French and Baltic Ports.

There is a considerable residential population, but the main asset of the town is its claim as a health resort, and in consequence there are numerous hotels and lodging houses which give a considerable amount of employment, especially during the summer months. The only local industry is the building trade. There are also a number of private schools for boys and girls which cause a preponderance in the 9—16 years of age period.

**House Accommodation.**—The residential portions of the town consist of a good class of house laid out with a considerable amount of open space, such as public gardens and squares, but on account of high ground rents there are few houses standing in their own grounds.

In the more recently built parts the streets are wide, but in the old town they are narrow and tortuous.

The Building Bye-law No. 48 which excludes new houses erected in streets existing before 1855, should be altered so that it may apply to old streets for Sanitary purposes.

A considerable amount of work has in recent years been done towards keeping the surroundings of houses in a cleanly condition, and on the whole the district may be considered well cared for in this respect, but naturally, there are wide differences depending on the habits of the various tenants, and houses in the same street will vary, both inside and out, according to the care bestowed upon them by the respective inmates.

The supervision over the erection of the new houses is entrusted to the Building Inspector, who is responsible for the buildings conforming to the Bye-laws.

There appears to be a tendency to provide houses of the four-roomed type, the lack of which I referred to in my last report, and the erection of a still further number is under contemplation in the near future.

### **Housing and Town Planning Act.**

1.	The number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	... 187
2.	The number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	32
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority, with a view to the making of closing orders	32
4.	The number of closing orders made	... Nil
5.	The number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	155
6.	The number of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	... Nil

7. The general character of the defects found to exist.

The representations included above (No. 3) were made up of seven houses in Canterbury Road, seven in Great Fenchurch Street, four in Bates Alley, three in Dover Street, three in Portland Place, two in Peter Street, two in Beach Street, one in Saffron's Place, one in Norris Place, and two in the Stade.

Demolition orders were made on two houses in Dover Street, closing orders for which were made last year, and the houses were pulled down later in the year.

The houses in Bates Alley have since been included in the unhealthy area scheme that is under consideration for Radnor Street.

In thirteen houses on which representations were submitted, the closing orders were deferred, pending steps being taken to carry out alterations and repairs which would render them fit for habitation.

Two houses on the Stade are about to be closed voluntarily.

Twelve houses are awaiting inspection by the Committee, the representations having been made by the Medical Officer of Health.

There is considerable delay and time is lost in inspecting the property after the representations have been submitted to the Committee, nine months elapsing in the case of the Canterbury Road property, three months in that of Great Fenchurch Street, and other property in Beach Street, Dover Street, Saffron's Place and Portland Place, represented in October, have not yet been inspected by the Committee.

The general class of property dealt with is in the hands of persons of small means who have acquired the property some years ago, or who have inherited it from relatives or others. On this class of person the burden falls heavily and in cases through no fault of their own.

Some difficulty has arisen from time to time in the working of this Act. This has chiefly occurred when the question of demolition, after a closing order, has been considered, the safety and stability of the adjoining property has been called in question if the demolition order was carried out.

### **Housing of the Working Classes Act.**

In consequence of the above difficulty and the Committee being unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as regards pro-



perty in Radnor Street on which representations had been submitted stating that they were unfit for habitation, the Medical Officer of Health submitted a plan of the property on the North side, and in accordance with a resolution of the Committee, he recommended the Committee to deal with the same as an unhealthy area under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

At a later date the official representation was submitted, and with the resolution of the Committee, is set out below :—

Office of the Medical Officer of Health,

Folkestone,

10th May, 1913.

“To the Local Authority for the Urban District of Folkestone for the purposes of the Housing Acts.”

“I, the undersigned Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Folkestone, have inspected the houses numbered 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, (37 and 39 store) 41, 41a, 41b, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 and 67, Radnor Street, 46 and 48, Radnor Street, 4, 5 and 6, The Stade, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Bates Alley, North Street, 1, 2, 3 and 5, Clout's Alley, Radnor Street, 1, 2 and 3, Dunn's Alley, Radnor Street, 1, 2, 3 and 6, East Street, and I hereby make a Representation to the above named Local Authority, pursuant to the provisions of the Housing Acts, that such houses are unfit for human habitation, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses and the sanitary defects in the area of such houses is an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the houses within such area or of some of such houses.

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.”

**Resolved**—That the Council having taken such Representation into consideration are satisfied of the truth thereof, and of the sufficiency of their resources, and resolve that the areas comprising the houses mentioned in such report are unhealthy areas, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect thereof, and that the Medical Officer of Health and Borough Surveyor be instructed to prepare and submit to this Committee a scheme accompanied by maps, particulars and estimates, for the improvement of such areas.

The maps, estimates, etc., referring to the above resolution were submitted to the Committee at their meeting in December, but owing to pressure of business, the matter was not reached.

In September, I recommended for the consideration of the Committee the advisability of dealing with an area comprising the houses, courts and alleys, in Seagate Street, Beach Street, Harbour Street, South Street, lower part of High Street, with the adjacent part of Tontine Street, Castle's Yard, lower end of Dover Street and Saffron's Place, as an unhealthy area under the same Act.

**It was Resolved** that it would not be desirable to provide for a further improvement scheme until the Radnor Street scheme had been dealt with.

**Water Supply.**—With the exception of some 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well (130 feet) in the chalk situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north-east of the town. There is also a deep well (90 feet) in the lower green sand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the north-west of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk escarpment immediately behind the reservoirs. A third deep well (about 185 feet) exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the N.E. of that at Standen, the yield from which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future use.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number, and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed through the mains, to the various parts of the district by the force of gravity.

The supply is constant throughout, and no complaints have reached me as to quantity or quality.

I enclose a copy of the chemical analysis made by Messrs. Harvey and Hawkins, of Canterbury, Analysts for the Folkestone Waterworks Company.



[COPY.]

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,

Watling Chambers,

Canterbury,

13th October, 1913.

Water Analysis—Folio 16411.

The Folkestone Water Company

Sample marked as below.

Received 11th October, 1913.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

Description or Number of Sample.				Tap off Supply Main.
Appearance	...	...	...	Clear.
Colour	...	...	...	Green-blue.
Smell	...	...	...	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides		...	...	1·82.
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates			...	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates		...	...	0·21.
Ammonia	...	...	...	None.
Albuminoid Ammonia		...	...	0·0011.
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes			...	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...		...	0·02
Hardness before boiling (total)			...	18·2
Hardness after boiling (permanent)			...	2·2
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	21·14
Microscopical Examination of Deposit				Slight and unimportant.

**Remarks.**—The above results are satisfactory throughout, and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

(Signed) HARVEY & HAWKINS,  
Public Analysts, Borough of Folkestone.

**Milk Supply.**—About 75 per cent. of the supply is imported from outside the district. This, together with that which is supplied from the Cowsheds within the district, is subjected to constant supervision, and samples are taken at frequent intervals to ensure a wholesome and pure supply.

During the year 56 samples of milk were taken, two of which were informal; four samples showed a deficiency in fat ranging

from 9·7 to 26·3 per cent. All the samples were free from chemical preservative or colouring matter.

Three cases were brought before the magistrates, one of which was dismissed on payment of £1 1s. costs, two convictions being obtained. The latter samples were deficient in fat to the extent of 19·3 in both cases.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been regularly inspected, and special attention has been paid to the latter, on account of the unsatisfactory practice of many of the small class of these premises being used for the sale of other articles often of a character which would be liable to contaminate milk; either from effluvia or by attracting flies. The use of gauze or butter muslin as a covering to vessels containing milk is insisted on, and the danger pointed out of allowing this objectionable practice to continue. There are 17 dairies, 5 cowsheds, and 48 purveyors of milk. The more recent dairies are well installed and provided with cooling apparatus. In two out of the five cowsheds cooling is carried out before the milk is dispatched. The supply coming in from surrounding districts, which is the major portion, is subject to constant supervision, samples being taken to ensure a wholesome and pure supply. This constant supervision is much needed, as some of the cowsheds, from which the milk is derived, and the methods or conveniences for cleaning utensils, or watering the cows, cooling the milk, and care for the cleanliness of milkers and their methods, are not as satisfactory as could be desired. Greater care requires to be exercised by retailers to ensure that the whole of their supply is derived from premises the surroundings of which, and the methods of procuring and dealing with the milk, are above suspicion, for it is not uncommon to find a certain amount of retailer's supply is derived from premises which are quite satisfactory, but this is supplemented in times of great demand by milk derived from some small cowsheds where the reverse is the case.

**Tuberculous Milk.**—In addition to the above-mentioned 56 samples, others to the number of 24 have been submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination to determine the presence of tubercular infection or morbid condition of the milk. In no instance was Tubercle Bacillus discovered.

**Administration in regard to Milk.**—The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885 is in force; also Regulations under Section 13 of such Act.

**Other Foods.**—Various articles of food were found unsatisfactory and condemned as unfit for human consumption, including the following cases ;—

Eleven carcasses of pigs, reported by the Inspector of Nuisances were inspected by me. Nine of these were affected with Tuberculosis and two were condemned on a Magistrate's Order and destroyed.

A detailed list of the articles destroyed will be found in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

**Tuberculous Cattle.**—I have not only been present at five post-mortem examinations of cattle, killed under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, but have had to attend meetings in connection therewith.

This is an example of the many extra duties now devolving on Medical Officers of Health.

**Meat Inspection.**—The Inspector of Nuisances, who holds a special certificate in Meat Inspection, undertakes this work. The services of the Assistant Inspector, who also holds the Certificate, being now available, more attention has been paid to this branch of work and also to the visiting of the various slaughterhouses. The weekly average of beasts, sheep, calves, and pigs killed is 239. Carcasses exposed in the butcher's shops are from time to time examined. In addition to this a considerable amount of time is devoted to the inspection of foreign meat arriving from the Continent at the Port in compliance with the Foreign Meat and Unsound Food Regulations.

It was not found necessary to destroy any articles under these Regulations, the food being of a superior quality. It was necessary, however, to re-export one carcase of a pig affected with Tuberculosis.

Large quantities of pork were killed outside the Borough and brought into the various butcher's shops. This causes much time to be expended in carrying out proper inspection of these carcasses.

There appears to be some increase in the number found affected with Tuberculosis. The probability is that others similarly affected have escaped inspection.



More care requires to be exercised in the supervision and selection of pig food, as it is evident that milk or other food has been used without due regard to the possibilities of Tuberculous infection. Food of any description is too apt to be thought good enough for pigs.

The remedy is the establishment of a Public Abattoir where all slaughtering could be carried out under the supervision of a properly qualified Inspector. All meat killed outside should also be deposited for inspection in the same building. No carcase should be allowed to be removed except such as has been stamped or marked as having been passed by the Inspector.

The slaughter-houses, six of which are registered, and one licensed yearly, are mostly situated in the old parts of the town in crowded areas, which render them objectionable from the hygienic, as well as from the humane point of view. With one exception they are antiquated erections which require constant attention in order to keep them up to the requirements of the bye-laws. Here again the need of an Abattoir is evident, but until private owners can be induced to use it, it cannot be expected to pay, and at the present time it is not possible to compel them to do so.

**Action under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**—A detailed statement of the work done during the year under the above Acts will be found in the accompanying Report of the Inspector of Nuisances, who is the Inspector appointed under the Acts.

**Nuisances.**—These are dealt with by intimation notices for their abatement, also by interviews with the owners or persons concerned. In general this proceeding is found sufficient for the abatement. In some cases it is found necessary to follow these notices up with a legal notice. Out of 436 cases of nuisances reported it was found necessary to serve 217 intimation notices, 71 of which required the extra pressure of a legal notice. Details of the above are furnished in the Inspector's Report.

In consequence of the action taken complaints of accumulations in the market gardens, etc., have been less frequent, these accumulations having been apparently dealt with by the owners and dug in at once.

**Destruction of Rats.**—During the year operations were undertaken by the Corporation at eight centres, comprising two

private houses, two shops and stores, one stable, and one stream, the Refuse destructor and the Leas Shelter. Various methods are employed, traps, virus, strychnine, and barium carbonate. In the case of the baits these were laid down until they had ceased to be eaten, and in the majority of cases it was reported that no more rats had been seen. Where runs have been found they have in several cases been filled in. Operations are still proceeding.

£5 is included in the estimates for the ensuing year.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

**Sewer Outfall.**—The condition of the Sewer Outfall remains practically in the same state as referred to in my last annual reports, The plans have been approved by the Local Government Board, who have granted permission for the Council to obtain a loan to carry out their plans, which comprise the extension in an eastward direction to a point in deep water off Copt Point.

The revolving screen, with the necessary chamber, referred to in my Annual Report of last year, is completed and now at work.

During the year there have been three occasions on which flooding of the lower part of the town occurred, due to the effects of heavy rainfall, and the incapacity of the Main Outfall Sewer to deal with the increased strain caused by the storm water. This water appears to reach the sewers much more rapidly since the road surfaces have been rendered impervious by tarring, there being no relief by diverting the overflow of storm water into the natural water courses, as is provided in many towns. On ten occasions the fall has been at the rate of a quarter of an inch per hour. On the three occasions mentioned, this was exceeded, when the falls were at the rate of 0·7 inches, 1·12, 1·7 per hour, and the flooding occurred.

The question of preventing a recurrence is under consideration, expert advice has been sought, and the report of Messrs. Mansergh will shortly be before the Council for their approval.

**Condition of Sewers.**—During the year the sewers between St. John's Road and Peter Street, and between East Street and the Stade have been relaid.

**The Condition of House Drains.**—The drains of all new buildings are required to be laid according to the Building Bye-laws,



which also require that they should be water-tight. They are tested and examined by the Building Inspector before being passed. As regards the older houses these are being examined year by year and much improvement has been effected in this direction. Recently, however, we have been practically precluded from employing the water test, which I consider is the only reliable test for revealing defects. It is recommended that only the smoke test or the coloured water test should be employed, both of which give only negative results. Every drain is liable through accident or carelessness to become blocked, and thus to undergo the water test, which, if the drain is faultily constructed, or has weak and defective joints, at once finds out these weak spots and does by natural process what is claimed we do by artificially applying the water test. Therefore I cannot see the use of precluding the water test as artificially applied, and I am of opinion this matter ought to be re-considered.

As these Bye-laws refer only to new buildings, only such sanitary repairs as are discovered on examination by the Sanitary Department are made to comply with the Bye-laws. If those instances in which defects are found by private individuals which frequently occur, no notice is received by the Sanitary Department, and the work is carried out by those individuals, and the Department has therefore no opportunity of satisfying itself with regard to the efficiency of the work. It would appear to be only reasonable that notice should be given to the Sanitary Department in every case in which a drain has been opened, and I would suggest in framing new Bye-laws, this should be borne in mind.

**Method of Disposal of Sewage.**—With the exception of some half-a-dozen houses lying on the outskirts of the town, this is effected by means of water carriage discharging the sewage untreated directly into the sea.

**Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.**—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in covered carts from all premises at least three times a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently.

The fish offal from the Market, which used to be removed in tumbrils for destruction at the Refuse Destructor, is now being treated by special plant for reducing it to pulp, after which it is



dried and made into powder. This is sold to a firm for manufacture into manure.

In addition to this, the flue dust of the Destructor is used for mixing with disinfectants, thus making a disinfectant powder; the clinker is used for road surfaces, and material for concrete making is also produced. Concrete slabs for the pavement of footways in the Borough are turned out.

All refuse as well as carcasses and other condemned food is now destroyed in the Destructor.

**Offensive Trades.**—No offensive trade is carried on in the district.

**Bye-laws as to Common Lodging Houses.**—There are now four instead of five of these houses in the town.

At one Common Lodging House a new urinal has been constructed, the roof and yard paving repaired. At another, the tickets stating the cubical contents and the number of persons for each room had become obliterated. These were re-measured, and new tickets pasted.

**Sanitary Administration.**—The following adoptive Acts (among others) and Bye-laws are in force in the district:—

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, adopted in 1896.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted in 1890.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, adopted in 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, adopted in 1909.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted in 1908.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1880.

Bye-Laws with respect to Alteration of Buildings, etc., allowed in 1907.

Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, allowed in 1889.

Bye-Laws under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, *re* Water Closets, allowed in 1904.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, allowed in 1904, replacing the Bye-Laws made in 1858, which were defective and antiquated.

Bye-Laws to regulate the keeping of animals on premises, so as not to be injurious to health, etc., allowed in 1905.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1885.

Regulations as to Infectious Diseases on Ships arriving at Folkestone.

## SCHOOLS.

**Lavatory Accommodation.**—This is not sufficiently recognised as a means for enforcing cleanliness amongst the children, and more advantage might be taken of the accommodation afforded, which is however in some cases still very inadequate.

The floors in class rooms, corridors, and staircases throughout the Schools have been treated with a dust preventing preparation, which has given very satisfactory results.

More care is evident in ventilation, and providing proper position as regards light and position when seated. The evils arising from children sitting at desks not suited to them has been pointed out, and the advice is, I am pleased to say, being acted upon, as this is borne in mind when ordering new desks.

**Closures of Public Elementary Schools by Orders of the Sanitary Authority, during 1913, for Measles.**—The following Schools were closed for the periods mentioned on account of the prevalence of measles :—

St. Mary's Infants—10 days (Jan. 8th to Jan. 18th).

Dover Road Council—10 days (Jan. 8th to Jan. 18th).

Sidney Street Council Boys—2 days.

Sidney Street Council Infants—10 days (Jan. 8th to Jan. 18th).

St. Peter's Infants—10 days (Jan. 8th to Jan. 18th).

St. Eanswythe's Infants—10 days (Jan. 8th to Jan. 18th).

**Arrangements for the Medical Inspection of School Children.**—The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the School Medical Officer, and carries out the statutory duties for School Medical Inspection.

**Action taken for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Disease.**—As School Medical Officer information is available through the Managers, Teachers and Attendance Officers, of the occurrence of infectious disease among the scholars. If no medical man is in attendance the case is visited by the School Nurse, who reports the nature of the case. An exclusion notice stating nature of disease is sent to the teacher of the school which the child attends, and if the disease is not notifiable a card is sent to the parents giving general information of the disease, and instructions as to keeping the child at home, and notifying the teachers of any further cases. On the occurrence of measles in a school, these cards are at once sent to the parents of all the children in the infants' department. In the case of a notifiable disease a card of instruction and advice is left from the Health Department.

All the Council Schools have now been provided with jet drinking fountains, and I hope that this system will be introduced throughout the Voluntary Schools, St. Mary's Boys' Department being the only one so provided.

**Methods of Dealing with Infectious Disease.**—The infectious Diseases Notification Act adopted in 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act adopted in 1896, are in force in the Borough.

**Small Pox Hospital.**—Provision is made for the isolation of Small Pox at the Small Pox Hospital. This building, which is situated at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half-a-mile N.E. of the town, is a wooden structure containing two wards, and is capable of accommodating four patients and two nurses. There is sufficient space for the erection of further pavilions if necessary. The water supply is very deficient and is a serious defect.

The Sanitary Committee have had under consideration the report from the Borough Surveyor with respect to the best way of obtaining a continuous supply of water during the whole year; the provision of further lavatory accommodation for the staff; the provision of a suitable bath and bathroom, and further administrative accommodation.



The report dealt with the various means of giving a satisfactory water supply, and the provision of a new bathroom and administrative block, with the estimated cost, as under :—

“ New administrative block built in wood framing and weatherboarding, including three bedrooms, kitchen, sitting room, bathroom convenience, store, larder and drainage ... .. £250

“ If the above is built in “ Doecker ” work the cost would be £400. This type is capable of being pulled down, packed away, and rebuilt without detriment to the building, and in case of enlarging or removing would no doubt prove more satisfactory than the weatherboarded type of building.”

“ Building new bathrooms, one to each existing ward, including hot water apparatus, boiler, etc., complete say ... .. £80

“ Boring well and providing pumps and tanks for storage, say ... .. £200

Total cost say £530 to £680

The consideration of the matter was deferred in order that the Medical Officer of Health could report on the suitability of the present site and as to other sites which he might consider suitable.

In accordance with this resolution, I advised that the present site be adhered to, and that the above-mentioned scheme should be considered and approved.

The consideration of the matter was deferred, for enquiries to be made of Lord Radnor's agent as to the condition of the tenancy of the present site. Up to the present the Council have used the site on sufferance. The idea, is, to acquire the site by purchase before considering the expenditure which would necessarily be incurred in carrying out the scheme.

No cases were admitted into the institution during the year.

**Sanatorium.**—Provision for the accommodation and isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric patients is provided in this institution, which stands enclosed by an iron fence on  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, on the eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with Thresh's steam

disinfector, boiler house, and carriage lodge. The old administrative building is now used as an observation block, and contains three single bedded wards.

Three diseases can be treated concurrently in the hospital, viz.: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. The accommodation is as follows :—

Scarlet Fever Block	...	...	14 beds
Diphtheria Block	...	...	20 „
Enteric Block ...	...	...	12 „
Observation Block	...	...	3 „
			<hr/>
			49
			<hr/>

This number is sufficient for the needs of the town and Sandgate, with whose Council an Agreement exists for taking the above diseases from that district, a charge being made of £2 2s. a week for each patient.

The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, 2 Staff Nurses, and 6 Probationers, 2 Ward Maids, 1 Laundry Maid, Cook, 2 Domestic Maids, Porter and Wife.

I wish again to record my satisfaction with the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, and the excellent condition maintained in the whole establishment.

**Cases during the Year.**—During the year the following cases were admitted from your district :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	61
Diphtheria	...	...	68
„ Carriers	...	...	10
Enteric ...	...	...	2*
Measles ...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	6
			<hr/>
			148
			<hr/>

\* 1 case admitted from Hythe.

Five deaths have occurred in the hospital this year as under :—

Diphtheria ...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	1

Measles	...	...	...	1
Other	...	...	...	1
				—
				5
				—

The following cases remained under treatment on December 31st, 1913 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	18
Diphtheria	...	...	5
„ Carriers	...	...	3
			—
			26
			—

The “ Other Diseases ” mentioned in the tables were errors of diagnosis, and suspicious cases of infectious disease which were isolated for observation purposes.

**Disinfection.**—All infected bedding, mattresses, clothing and articles of this nature are treated in the “ Thresh Steam Disinfector.” For disinfection of rooms, Formalin, either in solution as spray or generated from the Alformant lamp is used.

**Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.**—On the 1st February, 1913, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912 came into force.

The Regulations apply to non-pulmonary Tuberculosis as well as pulmonary. Under them a Medical practitioner is required to transmit a notification of every case of Tuberculosis within 48 hours after becoming aware of it, to the Medical Officer of Health of the District within which the place of residence of the person is situate at the date of notification. A fee of 2s. 6d. for each notification as a private practitioner is paid, and as Medical Officer of a Hospital or under Poor Law, a fee of 1s. is paid.

The following are among the main points of the Regulations other than those stated above :—

*Article II.* On and after the date of the operation of these Regulations, all previous Regulations and Orders made by the Local Government Board are revoked.

*Articles VI. and VII.* Weekly notifications are required from School Medical Inspectors, Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria.



*Article XI.* Deals with the duties of the Medical Officer of Health.

(I.) He shall transmit to the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification ought to be sent, any notification erroneously addressed to him, and shall also inform the Medical practitioner that he has done so, and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent.

(II.) To cause to be entered in a register the full particulars contained in every notification. This register is to be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health, as the regulations require that every notification or document relating to cases shall be treated as confidential.

(III.) To send a weekly statement of every notification received by him to the Medical Officer of Health for the County.

*Article XII.* Requires that the Medical Officer of Health, or an officer of the Local Authority acting under his directions, shall make enquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable in investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

*Article XIII.* Empowers a Local Authority on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, to supply all such Medical or other assistance, and all such facilities or articles as may be reasonably required for the detection of Tuberculosis, for preventing the spread and removing conditions favourable to infection. For this purpose the Local Authority may appoint such officers to do such acts and make such arrangements as may be necessary.

(II.) To provide, publish and distribute suitable summaries of information and instructions respecting Tuberculosis and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

*Articles XIV. and XV.* deal with notifications that are not required in certain cases.

*Article XVI.* Exempts any person so notified from restriction, prohibition or disability, etc., on the ground of his suffering from Tuberculosis.

Under Article XIII. which deals with the special powers and duties of Local Authorities, bacteriological examination of sputum is provided for and also the provision of sputum bottles and handkerchiefs for the poor. A limited number of shelters are also provided on application to the County Authority.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary has been provided by the same Authority and was opened at the end of December. A Tuberculosis Nurse will shortly be appointed in connection with the dispensary, which is under the direction of the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Clark.

Pamphlets giving summaries of instruction and information respecting Tuberculosis and precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease have already been published and circulated where deemed necessary, as all the visits are made by the Medical Officer of Health, it throws a great deal of extra work upon his shoulders.

**Amount of Hospital Accommodation for cases of Pulmonary Phthisis.**—Occasionally early cases are admitted into the Royal Victoria (General) Hospital, but admission is not generally encouraged. Advanced cases are not admitted.

The Kent County Council are contemplating building a Hospital at Lenham.

Twenty-six deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and seventeen under the heading of other Tubercular diseases, including Tubercular Meningitis, giving a death rate per thousand of 0·7 and 0·4 respectively, equal to 1·1 per thousand from all Tubercular causes.

### **Incidence of Disease.**

**Scarlet Fever.**—Sixty-eight notifications of this disease were received. The distribution was as follows :—

First Quarter	...	...	...	12
Second „	...	...	...	13
Third „	...	...	...	13
Fourth „	...	...	...	30
				—
				68
				—

One case notified in the first quarter was imported. Five cases occurred in persons not attending school, three of whom were under school age. Of the remaining six, three occurred in the Morehall

District, two being members of the same family, and the cause was contact with a 'missed' case at a party. The three others were widely distributed, and no connection could be traced to a previous case.

Two cases in the second quarter were imported. Three cases occurred in the neighbourhood of St. Michael's Square, two of whom belonged to one family. Four cases were traced directly to infection imported by a brother of one of them, who had recently been discharged from a London Fever Hospital. Of the remaining four, one was discovered through the medium of the School Nurse, and her persistent endeavours to obtain Medical attendance on a child who had been excluded from School on account of an illness of a suspicious nature. In the others no definite source could be traced.

Four cases in the third quarter were imported, and one of these gave rise to two further cases in the same house. Of the remaining seven, three were children attending the Elementary Schools, two of them being discovered in the search for 'missed' cases. Three patients were under school age, and one was a boy at the St. Andrew's Convalescent Home. The cause of these cases is attributed to 'missed' cases.

In the fourth quarter of the year, four cases occurring in one family were due to infection imported from the hop gardens, three children being found in a peeling condition, when the acute case was visited it having been reported by the School Nurse. Two others were also discovered by her and reported to me.

Twelve cases were due to an outbreak affecting three Schools viz.: St. Mary, St. Eanswythe and the Grace Hill, individual children from two or three infected houses going to each of these Schools.

Seven cases were connected with the North Council Schools, and of the remaining five, three only were school children.

About 90 per cent. of the cases were removed to the Sanatorium. In all instances in which no satisfactory source could be discovered, the probability of 'missed' cases was investigated and search was made for them, which in some cases was successful. The registers at the Schools were searched to discover these cases, and contacts were excluded for a suitable period.



The School Nurses were instructed to report all cases of sore throats or suspicious illness among children attending infected Schools, the parents being recommended to obtain advice from their own Medical man, failing which they were seen by the School Medical Officer.

Children excluded from School under his recommendation were only re-admitted after re-examination.

In all cases the infected houses were disinfected after the case had been removed, or on the termination of the illness if the case had been nursed at home. The type of the disease on the whole has been mild, none having terminated fatally.

**Diphtheria.**—Seventy-four cases of this disease were notified, with distribution as under :—

January	...	...	3	
February	...	...	6	
March	...	...	8	West Ward 4.
April	...	...	8	
May	...	...	10	North Ward 55
June	...	...	16	
July	...	...	6	East Ward 15
August	...	...	2	
September	...	...	3	
October	...	...	4	
November	...	...	6	
December	...	...	2	
			74	74

This is the highest number of notifications of the disease since 1897. The average for the 15 years, 1898—1912, is 32 cases per annum.

In reviewing the circumstances, three points bearing on the continued prevalency throughout the year become apparent, viz. :

- (1) An abnormal number of sore throats among the Elementary School children.
- (2) the generally mild type of the disease.
- (3) the presence of 'carrier' cases.

Fifty-seven cases or 77 per cent. occurred among children of school age, and the 13 cases under five years of age were principally those cases infected by school children in the same house.

Of the total number notified 48 were received from Medical practitioners. The remaining 26 were notified at the instance of the Medical Officer of Health, after they had been examined and swabs taken from the throats or noses under his directions. Of this number 17 were subsequently notified by their own Medical attendant, the remaining 9 being notified by the Medical Officer of Health.

In dealing with the outbreak recourse to bacteriological examination was taken to a greater extent than has been possible in former years, the result of which has caused the notification of cases, which in previous years would have passed unrecognised.

During the year 354 specimens have been taken for examination and re-examination from the throats and noses of children who had been examined suffering from sore throat, discharge from the nose or sores on the face. Of this number 75 gave a positive and 279 negative result; 72 were from contacts with Diphtheria cases already notified, and 217 cases were from children swabbed in the course of inspection at Schools or Inspection Clinic.

By this means 15 'carrier' cases were discovered. These were the cause of dissemination of the disease and its introduction into the Schools that had so far escaped infection. Instances of children from the same house as the 'carrier,' but attending different Schools were frequent, and it was found necessary in the majority of these cases to isolate the 'carriers' in the Sanatorium.

In May and June, the majority of the cases were among children attending Sidney Street Council Schools, and although 'carriers' appear to have been responsible for some of them, I attributed the persistence of the infection in the Girls' and Boys' Departments, to be due to the drinking water arrangements as I found that children were in the habit of drinking by applying their mouths to an ordinary tap. On my recommendation this was removed, and a fountain jet system replaced it. It was remarkable that after this the prevalence in that School practically ceased.

It is clear that the predisposing cause was the prevalence of inflamed throats, and a granular condition of the pharynx, which rendered the children liable to contract Diphtheria when the germ once took hold upon the district.

The distribution of the disease was as follows:—West Ward, 4 cases; North Ward, 55 cases; East Ward, 15 cases. This shows a heavy preponderance in the North Ward, the East Ward being comparatively lightly affected. In the West Ward the amount of cases is almost negligible and is accounted for by the nature of the subsoil, which is greensand. The subsoil in the East Ward is principally on the gault, and that in the North Ward is also on the gault with a varying amount of superimposed ‘drift.’ The difference in the subsoil, accounts for the disparity in the incidence of disease between the West Ward on one side, and the North and East on the other. The former, being dry, is less liable to give rise to inflammatory conditions of the throat, whereas the cold, waterlogged condition of the subsoil obtaining in the North and East Wards, are distinctly favourable to those conditions. The number of sore throats were more marked in the North, on account of the waterholding qualities of the drift overlying the impervious gault. The remedy for the water logged conditions, which is confined to that portion of the North Ward between the Canterbury and Dover Roads, might be obtained by laying down an intercepting subsoil water drain, connecting these two Roads at the level of Walton Farm. This would also improve the condition of the pigstyes in the Allotment Gardens lying below the line of this drain, and should prevent pollution of the springs, referred to in the following paragraph. In the East Ward the subsoil water will more readily drain off the gault.

In proof of this I noticed that the springs were running very much latter on into the year, than is usually the case.

**Enteric Fever.**—During the year four notifications of this disease were received, one ending fatally. One case was undoubtedly imported, the patient having contracted the disease in Belgium.

Of three cases of local origin, two were confirmed by the Widal re-action. The third, which ended fatally gave no re-action, but was certified as having died from Enteric. These cases were distributed one in each Ward, and no connection could be discovered between them, nor was any cause definitely arrived at with the exception of the one in the North Ward. This case, a boy of 12, had been in the habit of drinking from a polluted spring draining the allotment gardens, which are situated at a short distance from the spot at which he drank the water. On these gardens are several



pigstyes, on some of which notices had been served, defining them as a swine fever infected area. If this patient contracted the disease through drinking this water, an interesting question arises as to the relationship between swine fever and enteric fever.

This case was discovered by the boy attending the School inspection Clinic, where he was found to have a temperature. He was immediately sent home, and advised to obtain prompt Medical advice.

The second case from which a Widal reaction was obtained, was that of a ladies' maid, who had been admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, with ill defined symptoms, and was notified as Enteric a week afterwards. No definite cause could be attached to this case.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.**—One case was notified during the year, a youth aged 14 years, employed in a photographer's shop. He made a favourable recovery, leaving slight weakness in the muscles of his arms. The patient, however is now at work again.

The illness appeared to have been precipitated by a bathe in the sea, a fortnight after what was thought to be an attack of Influenza.

**Syphilis.**—From information, I have been able to obtain Syphilis in the primary stage appears to be almost unknown in the experience of Medical Practitioners here, only cases in the secondary and tertiary stages appearing to come under their observation. These are principally ophthalmic cases, and patients suffering from implication of the nervous system, etc.

Provision has been made for the Wasserman test for Syphilis and for the diagnosis of gonorrheal discharges, at the Kent County Council laboratory, and it is available for the Medical men who wish to take advantage of it.

Treatment by 'Salvarsan' is carried out by the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital where, I am informed, some twenty patients have been treated during the year.

**Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice.**—During the last four months of the year there was an outbreak of Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice, chiefly affecting children of school age. The age distribution is as follows :—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	5
5—10 years	...	...	...	34
10—15 years	...	...	...	8
Over 15 years	...	...	...	6
				—
Total				53

Two other cases having removed could not be traced. The distribution of locality was as under :—

West Ward	...	...	...	7
North Ward	...	...	...	15
East Ward	...	...	...	17

There were twelve instances in which two or more were infected in the same house.

The period elapsing between the first case and the second infection appeared to be 14—21 days.

None of the cases terminated fatally. The general symptoms were those of Catarrhal Jaundice with rise of temperature, vomiting and tenderness over the hypochondriac region. The question of an infected milk supply was considered, but nothing definite in this direction was obtained.

**Vaccination.**—The figures in the following table were furnished by the Clerk to the Guardians, and give some idea of the serious reduction in the numbers of infants vaccinated during the last eight years :—

Year.	Primary Vaccinations.	No. of Births Registered.	Percentage Vaccinated.
1906	404	675	60
1907	380	645	59
1908	349	647	54
1909	319	630	50
1910	264	592	44
1911	225	581	38
1912	219	596	36
1913	231	612	37

In other words the number of children vaccinated has fallen from three-fifths to two-fifths of those born, the fall being most noticeable during the years following the Vaccination Act of 1907.

This continued increase in the number of those unprotected by vaccination is becoming a serious question. The immunity against Small-pox, hitherto enjoyed by the country at large, is not likely to last for an indefinite period, more especially since the means of international communication have improved and rapid transit is more the order of the day. This tends to increase the area from which possible infection may arrive.

The idea, that it is not necessary to submit to vaccination until Small-pox has made its appearance, seems to be prevalent. This

policy of wait and see, will probably end in a rush for vaccination when an outbreak does occur, that will quickly deplete the existing store of vaccine, leaving many unvaccinated, besides coming too late to protect numbers of those who have been.

Another result of this laxity, is that it necessitates the provision of further accommodation at the Small-pox Hospital, for we must be prepared to treat greater numbers at one time, than has been necessary in the past. It is not sufficient to say that because your Small-pox Hospital has been so seldom used, it is all that is required. Recent experience has proved that it is not, and because you were lucky in escaping an extension in 1911, it does not mean to say that you will always be so fortunate.

Failing the protection afforded by vaccination, it is only reasonable that you should be forearmed by making suitable provision for isolation of Small-pox, and that is the reason why I have for the past two years advocated the reorganization of the Small-pox Hospital, so that it may be brought up to more modern requirements.

These are referred to in another paragraph, and in my previous annual reports.

**Measles.**—Nine deaths occurred from this disease in the month of January, all being children under five years of age.

The epidemic mentioned in my last report as having broken out in the last quarter of 1912, continued during January and February. At the end of the latter month it had practically disappeared. This epidemic was characterised by its explosive violence and comparatively short duration. The closure of the following Schools had to be resorted to for short periods :—

Dover Road Council Infants.

Sidney Street Council Infants.

St. Mary's Infants.

St. Peter's Infants.

St. Eanswythe's Infants.

Cards as in the previous epidemic were sent to the children of each of the Schools affected. The following is a copy :—

FOLKESTONE BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

*Notice to Parents re Measles.*

Measles having occurred among the Scholars at the School which your child(ren) attends, and as it is possible that your



child(ren) may have contracted the disease, I have to request you to give particular attention to the state of your child(ren)'s health during the next 3 weeks, and upon the slightest sign of illness to abstain from sending such child(ren) to School (including Sunday School, etc.), at the same time please notify the Head Teacher of the fact.

Children who become ill with Measles must be kept from School for 4 weeks. Other children from the same house if attending an INFANTS' Department must be kept away from School (including Sunday School, etc.), whether they have had the disease or not, for 3 weeks from date of last child falling ill. If attending an UPPER Department they must be kept away from School (unless they have already had the disease) for 3 weeks from date of last child falling ill.

43, DOVER ROAD,

*School Medical Officer.*

FOLKESTONE.

#### NOTE.

Measles is a very infectious and serious illness in young children, many children dying from it, and parents should take great care of their children when suffering from this disease. The early symptoms are those of a cold which might at first be slight; there is generally running at the eyes and nose, sneezing, and possibly a cough. Measles requires about 12 days to develop after infection. If a parent is suspicious that the child is sickening for Measles she should keep the child from contact with other children and also from exposure in public places. She should also send for a doctor.

Pamphlets on Notes on Infectious Diseases have been sent to all Head Teachers at the various Schools, and also to certain of the Assistant Teachers.

All cases reported from the Schools by the Attendance Officers and the Teachers were visited by the School Nurse. The parents were instructed to obtain medical aid, and also as to the care and nursing of the patients. Children found to be affected and all others coming from infected houses were excluded from School for a period of usually, four weeks.

The necessity for medical attention, however, is not sufficiently recognised, and the experience gained from the previous epidemics

does not seem to have influenced the general public as regards their attitude towards Measles. The tendency to treat this disease as a disease necessary to every child still holds good and would appear to require more drastic measures. Children also are sent to school who were obviously sickening in some cases, or in other cases after a very short isolation period, sometimes only a few days. This tended to perpetuate infection.

If this serious disease which is attended by so much mortality is to be controlled, it is essential that the staff which has to deal with the epidemics should be adequate, and it will probably be found necessary when the disease again appears to appoint additional assistance, medical or otherwise, that may be required. This is desirable as a large proportion of cases are not attended by Doctors, the non-medical information is not infrequently erroneous, and a proper diagnosis is only obtainable from trained sources. Where possible and desirable, cases should be isolated at the Infectious Hospital.

This year only one admission into the Sanatorium occurred. The child came from a house in which another death had occurred from the same disease, and in which provision for proper isolation and adequate attendance could not be afforded.

**Whooping Cough.**—A certain amount of Whooping Cough came to my notice through the instrumentality of the School Attendance Officers and School Teachers, the total number of cases being 165. 133 of these occurred during the first two months, the majority being confined to scholars from St. Mary's, Sidney Street Council and the North Council Schools.

These children and children coming from infected houses were in every case excluded from school. As the epidemic was a continuance of an outbreak that occurred in the last quarter of 1912, and had invaded the majority of the Schools, closure was not resorted to. In my opinion this measure would not have been efficacious in checking the spread of the disease, which had obtained a firm foothold.

Three deaths from this disease were registered, all of whom were under five years of age.

The remarks that I have made as regards the attitude of the Public towards Measles apply equally to this disease. To this is

due the heavy mortality rate, for no efficient isolation is considered necessary. Consequently the children under five years of age (being the period when the disease is most fatal) are exposed unnecessarily to this otherwise preventible disease.

**Diarrhœa.**—Four deaths only were registered from this disease during the year, all of these occurring under the age of one year.

Two of the deaths occurred in the month of September, and one each in October and November.

The climatic conditions prevailing during the summer months especially the rainfall in August were against the prevalence of the epidemic form of this disease, and in consequence we had not the severe visitation of the year 1911. The precautions however taken in past years were again carried out, in anticipation of such a recurrence, the Sanitary staff and School Nurses delivering pamphlets and making special visits to districts usually affected.

**Cancer.**—During the year 41 deaths were registered as due to this disease, which gives a death rate of 1·2 per 1,000. The deaths were distributed as follows :—

West Ward	...	...	18
North Ward	...	...	15
East Ward	...	...	8
			—
			41
			—

The average for the last seven years is—West Ward 15, North Ward 14, and East Ward 11, which is about the proportion allotted to the population for each Ward, so that there does not appear to be an undue preponderance in any one Ward.

**Bacteriological Examinations.**—During the year the following examinations for pathogenic organisms were made :—

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Medical Practitioners and

Acute Cases ... 65

Medical Officer of Health ... 289

		—	Positive.	Negative.
		354	75	279

Sanatorium	...	...	493	173	320
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total	...	847	248	590
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Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli..	37	20	17
Blood for Enteric	...	5	2
„ „ Glanders	...	1	—
Pus for Tubercle Bacilli	...	1	1
Urine ...	...	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	...	1	—
Glands from a cow	...	} inconclusive }	1
„ „ a pig	...		1
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	...	14	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	909	271
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		683	

Total number of specimens not including Ringworm 909.

The number of swabs taken for Diphtheria was heavy on account of three consecutive negative results being required before the discharge of a patient, and also to the necessity for taking swabs from contacts during the outbreak amongst school children

The bacteriological examinations for diagnosis of diphtheria, enteric fever, pulmonary phthisis, and cerebro-spinal meningitis, also the examination of hair for ringworm is undertaken at the laboratory of the Kent County Council at Maidstone.

**Factory and Workshops Act.**—In the accompanying Tables provided by the Secretary of State, the number of inspections, defects and remedies and other matters dealing with the Act are recorded.

**Bakehouses.**—There are forty bakehouses in the Borough, of which three are underground bakehouses. As they comply in every respect with the requirements of the Council, they have been registered. Failure to whitewash walls and ceilings was found in four instances, requiring notices to be served to carry this out.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.**—The estimated population to the middle of 1913, is 34,163, which is the logarithmic increase. This may be considered a fairly accurate estimate, and closely coincides to the number of persons allotted to inhabited houses, as given in the last census of 1911.

At the census of 1911, the Ward populations were as follows :

WARD.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
North	...	5,893	7,045	12,938.
West	...	3,836	8,092	11,928.
East	...	4,019	4,453	8,472.
		<hr/> 13,748	<hr/> 19,590	<hr/> 33,338

**Births.**—During the year the births registered were 319 males and 293 females, making a total of 612, an increase of 16 births on the previous year. The birth rate per thousand of the estimated population of the Borough is 17·9 being slightly higher than the previous year, but considerably lower than the birth-rate for the whole country. It will be seen from the following table that the inhabitants of the West Ward must be held responsible, to a large extent, for the low birth-rate :—

Ward.	Population Estimated.	No. of Births Registered.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.
North	13,320	330	24·7
West	12,277	94	7·6
East	8,566	188	21·9

Twenty-eight illegitimate births were registered during the year, compared with 45 of the preceding year. The total births registered within the district numbered 578 legitimate and 17 illegitimate, making a total of 595. To these are added the births that occurred outside the district, but have been transferred by the Registrar-General to this District, being six legitimate and eleven illegitimate, which gives the nett total of 612 births, of whom 28 are illegitimate births.

The illegitimate birth rate for the Borough is therefore 4·5 per cent.

**Infantile Mortality.**—The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 40, giving the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered of 65·3.

Table IV. gives a detailed account of the deaths from the stated causes in weeks for the first three months of life, and three-monthly periods up to twelve months of life, of infants, divided into different wards and for the district as a whole.

The death rate is the lowest on record with the exception of 1910, when it was 60·8. The following statements compare the Birth, Death, and Infantile Death rates with those of England and Wales:—

	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		Annual Death Rate per 1000 living.	Birth Rate per 1,000.
	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total under 1 year.		
England & Wales..	23·41	109	13·4	23·9
Folkestone ...	6·5	65	10·5	17·9

The reduction is principally due to the absence of deaths from Diarrhoea, only four being returned. There is a slight increase in the deaths from wasting diseases, nevertheless as this rate has been steadily decreasing since action has been taken under the Notification of Births Act, I think it may safely be said that this more rational treatment of infants may be attributed to the action taken under the Act.

**Action under Notification of Births Act.**—Number of Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending December 31st, 1913 ... 577

Equivalent to 97% of the births (595) registered in the Borough.  
Still-births ... 16

Number of infants in respect of whom notice was sent to the Executive Committee of the Folkestone Public Health Association, which also includes cases in which Nurses of the Association have been called in in the first instance ... 179

The Executive Committee who undertook the duties of Health Visiting under the Act terminated their agreement in June. At the time the Education Committee were about to appoint an extra School Nurse, and the opportunity was taken to come to arrangements with that Committee whereby the School Nurse might be employed as a Health Visitor under the Notification of Births Act, and in the advertisement this qualification was emphasised.

Miss Crawford, the newly-appointed School Nurse, took up her duties on the 1st of July, and I am perfectly satisfied with the re-arrangement thus effected.



During the period she has undertaken the duties, 150 babies have been seen, entailing 224 visits. Of this number 150 were primary visits and 74 secondary. Six of these were enquiries into deaths of infants. Five babies have been brought to the office and weighed and cards of the weights given to the mothers. In six instances she reported babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. These cases all yielded to treatment.

**Deaths.**—The total number of deaths registered within the district was 375, giving a gross death rate of 10·9 per thousand. The deaths among non-residents in the Borough numbered 45. Deaths of residents registered as dying outside the Borough numbered 41. This gives the nett deaths at all ages as 371, a nett death rate of 10·5 per thousand.

**Zymotic Diseases.**—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 20 deaths.

The zymotic death rate for the 10 years is as follows :—

1904	...	...	1·8
1905	...	...	0·9
1906	...	...	1·2
1907	...	...	0·6
1908	...	...	0·8
1909	...	...	0·2
1910	...	...	0·5
1911	...	...	1·8
1912	...	...	0·9
1913	...	...	0·58

The following table shows the deaths caused by these diseases during the past 10 years :—

		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Fever	Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	...
	Measles ...	0	9	1	5	9	0	8	17	12	9
	Diphtheria (in- cluding Mem- branous Croup)	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	3
	Whooping Cough	12	4	2	2	16	2	7	...	8	3
	Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simple, cont.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Typhoid ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
	Diarrhoea ...	47	15	40	12	6	8	3	37	5	4
	Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	...	...
		<hr/> 63	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 20

**Port Sanitary Authority.**—On the 1st February, in consequence of information received from the Medical Officer of Health, Rye, I visited the 'smack' R.X. 181, lying in the harbour, whose skipper had been landed at Hastings suffering from Small-pox. The crew consisting of three men were removed to an unoccupied block at the Sanatorium, pending disinfection of the vessel.

The men were re-vaccinated on the 2nd, and detained until the 4th, when they proceeded to their respective destinations at Hastings and Rye, their fares being paid by the Inspector, who saw them off. Notice in each case was sent to the Authority of their dispatch.

In the meantime the vessel and all articles of clothing and bedding were thoroughly disinfected.

No cases arose from this source, and thanks are due to the prompt manner in which information was sent by the Medical Officer of Health, of Rye. The cost of the experience was approximately £3.

In consequence of Small-pox being prevalent in Newhaven, strict watch had to be kept over the fishing boats arriving from that port and arrangements were made with the Customs to give notice of such arrivals. Fortunately this was the only occasion on which we had to take action.

Appended is a Table of Meteorological observations taken at the Sanatorium Meteorological Station.

I enclose the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,  
M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (CAMB.),  
Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY & BUILDING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,  
FOLKESTONE.

*To the Mayor and Members of the Folkestone Corporation.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my twenty-fourth Annual Report showing the work done under the various headings, as carried out in my department during the year ending December 31st, 1913.

Great vigilance has been maintained, as in former years, to discover any nuisances requiring prompt abatement or any conditions existing which might be prejudicial to health, and again the result of our work is reflected in a low death rate and a small sickness and infantile diarrhœa rate.

The work of the department continues to increase on the issue of various Orders from the Local Government Board and other Departments requiring information and statistics relating to the various branches of the work. The Acts under which most of our work is carried out include The Public Health Act, 1875, and its amending Acts of 1901 and 1907, The Factory and Workshops Acts, The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Margarine Act, The Butter and Margarine Act, The Housing and Town Planning Act, Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations, The Shops Acts, Rag Flock Act, and The American Gooseberry Mildew Order (now withdrawn) and the various Bye-Laws for the good rule and government of the Borough, now in force, so far as they affect my department.

A systematic house-to-house inspection has been carried out in certain streets inhabited by the working class population, such as Great Fenchurch Street, Peter Street, Bennett's Yard, Charlotte Street, Saffron's Place, Dover Street, Thanet Gardens, Rossendale Road, Invicta Road and Athelstan Road, but the defects discovered were not of a serious nature, and special attention was paid to those houses where it was found that the ventilation of bedrooms was inadequate through the lack of fireplaces.

I have also kept up an inspection of Lodging and Boarding-houses where it was likely there might be an inadequate provision of lavatory accommodation due to the large influx of visitors in the



summer months. Where found inadequate additional w.c.'s were provided, or quicker flushing cisterns to the existing w.c.'s.

A large number of intimations were served by notices, letters or personal interviews, regarding insanitary conditions found to exist. The instructions of the Sanitary Committee were thus carried out, and many sanitary defects were promptly remedied without the tedious delay and dilatory procedure of having to report to this Committee. The number of intimation notices served was 217 and 71 legal notices, each giving a specification of the work necessary to abate the nuisance. 336 nuisances were found during the year, which necessitated 312 primary and 827 secondary inspections, and often a final testing of the drains or sanitary work on completion.

**School Inspection and Disinfection.**—Periodical inspections were made of the sanitary conveniences of the various public elementary schools. The caretakers are very diligent in keeping these in a cleanly state, so far as the construction permits. No reconstruction of drainage at any of the schools was found necessary, but the old part of the drainage system at St. Peter's School may have to be dealt with later.

The urinal accommodation of the Boys' Department at Dover Road Council School is still inadequate and the playground far too small, and I hope that the Education Authority will take steps to remedy these defects. Serious illness in the schools, necessitating thorough disinfection of the classrooms, was not so prevalent as in former years, but on account of an epidemic of sore throats and diphtheria the disinfection of the Boys' and Infants' Departments of the Sidney Street Council School was carried out.

**Allotment Gardens and Piggeries.**—The gardens in various parts of the Borough, where pigs are kept, have been periodically inspected. All the piggeries in the Borough are situated at a good distance from inhabited dwellings, and little complaint has been made against them during the past year.

In certain piggeries in the Walton Allotments, the paving was found to be in a defective condition causing a nuisance and rendering the piggeries difficult to cleanse. This nuisance was abated on verbal request. It is pleasing to report that very little disease such as swine fever has been discovered during the year.

**Stables, Mews, Etc.**—A large number of inspections have been made of these premises to ensure prompt removal of dung, and the proper cleansing of the stables. The difficulty of prompt removal of these accumulations chiefly occurs during the harvest time, and the farmers offer this excuse for delay, but as this is the period when prompt removal is most necessary, firm requests were made to the various keepers to obtain removal by other persons.

The number of stables continues to diminish due to the conversion of these premises into garages, but even these require constant inspection to ensure the provision of proper sanitary conveniences for the chauffeurs and others employed therein. Several complaints have been received, with reference to the practice of throwing oil soaked rags into the roadways.

The tenements situated over these premises have also been regularly inspected, but as most of these have been put in a fair sanitary condition in former years, very few sanitary defects were found.

**Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds.**—There are 5 cowsheds, 17 dairies, and 48 purveyors of milk on the register at the present time and the premises required inspections, to ensure compliance with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

Some of the older cowsheds at Park Farm have been demolished during the past year and replaced by those of more modern construction, providing better floor paving, light and ventilation, together with better facilities for cleansing, and increasing the cubic space per cow. The cowsheds at Walton Farm being of a model type have been kept in a good sanitary condition, while others have been kept in a fair condition as far as their construction has permitted.

The dairies in the town are kept in a good condition, and are provided with steam boilers for efficient scalding of the churns and utensils.

Before the Tuberculosis Order came into force, I took 24 samples of milk from supplies which had not been satisfactory in the previous year, and submitted them for bacteriological examination to the Clinical Research Association. Most of these were satisfactory, and those not so revealed results indicative of mastitis and other inflammatory conditions, in which cases the attention of the owners was called to the matter.



Under the Tuberculosis Order, five cows were slaughtered under my supervision and a post-mortem examination held on each. Four of these were found to be affected with tuberculosis, three being generalized and one having localised tuberculosis of the udder, while the fifth was affected with Johne's disease.

Owing to one of these carcasses being so badly affected with tuberculosis, I took six samples of milk from contact cows in the same shed and submitted them for bacteriological examination, the result of which revealed no presence of tubercle bacilli.

Although the Tuberculosis Order is being carefully administered in the Borough, it will be of very little avail unless a uniform system of inspection of dairy herds is carried out in the rural districts from which at least three-fifths of the milk supply of Folkestone is drawn.

**Housing and Town Planning Act.**—I have made 185 house-to-house inspections under this Act, in addition to those inspected under the Public Health Acts. Full reports have been made regarding the same on the card system, which forms a record of the various stages through which such reports, etc., have passed. Of the 185 houses inspected, 32 were found to be unfit for human habitation, and this number of representations was made to the Local Authority, 7 of the houses were situated in the Radnor Street area, which the Authority is dealing with as an insanitary area, 2 were closed voluntarily after some pressure was brought to bear on the owners, and in the other 152, certain works were carried out to render them reasonably fit for human habitation.

A plan for the rendering of No. 4, Great Fenchurch Street fit for human habitation, and involving the demolition of No. 2, Castle's Yard, has been approved by the Authority. Plans for the improvement of the bedrooms, and other work at Nos. 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, and 102, Canterbury Road, have also been approved, and will be carried out when the weather permits, as the work involves the removal of the roofs.

The remainder of the houses are being dealt with at the present time, but the progress is very slow, owing to the Sanitary Committee not being able to inspect the premises reported on, until some time after.



**Infectious Disease.**—There have been 148 cases removed to the Sanatorium for treatment during the year, comprising 61 Scarlet Fever, 3 suspicious Scarlet Fever, 68 Diphtheria, 1 suspicious Diphtheria, 10 Diphtheria Carriers, 2 Typhoid Fever (1 coming from Hythe), 1 suspicious Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles, and 1 suspicious Glanders.

After the removal of the patients, prompt disinfection was carried out of 75 rooms after Scarlet Fever, 83 after Diphtheria, and 3 after Typhoid Fever. 45 rooms were also disinfected after deaths or removal of phthisis patients, and 30 for miscellaneous reasons.

Information was received that a case of small-pox had been landed in another Port from a fishing smack which proceeded to Folkestone. After the removal for isolation of the contacts, the "smack" was thoroughly disinfected, and all bedding and clothing removed for further disinfection.

Table V. gives a detailed account of the bedding, etc., removed both for disinfection and destruction.

**Rag Flock Act, 1911.**—I have made inspections of the upholsterers' workshops where rag flock was likely to be used, and have found that where it is used for the making of new bedding, cushions and other forms of upholstery, it has conformed with the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Act. In one case I found rag flock, which was by no means clean, being used for the remaking of bedding and stuffing, but this did not come within the Act, as its provisions do not apply to the remaking of bedding.

There seems little doubt that this Act is greatly improving the sanitary condition of the bedding used by the poorer classes.

**Food Inspection.**—A systematic inspection has been kept up during the past year of the various places where food is prepared or exposed for sale. As far as possible a bi-weekly inspection has been made of the butchers' shops in the Borough, and of the carcasses slaughtered in the 7 slaughterhouses. Inspections have also been frequently made of frozen and chilled carcasses at the Junction Station, and of the fish and fruit hawkers' barrows. As a result a larger quantity of various meats and other foods have been condemned as unfit for the food of man than in previous years, a list of which is included in Table VI.

Inspections have been made of the restaurant and eating-house kitchens, not only with the object of noting the quality of the food prepared, but also to ensure proper cleanliness of the cooking utensils used. In the grocers' shops careful inspection is made of the tinned foods, to discover any conditions existing which might lead to ptomaine or metallic poisoning, but much more care is now exercised in the preparation of this class of food than formerly.

There is still a large number of pig carcasses brought into the town from the country districts, but these show on inspection that the glands have been examined. It is evident, therefore, that the best class of pork is brought into the Borough, the inferior going no doubt to other districts where the inspection is not so thorough or expert.

#### **The American Gooseberry Mildew (Fruit) Order, 1912.**

—During the gooseberry season I made early morning inspections of the fruiterers' vans from the country districts, including Ash, Staple, Woodnesborough and Wingham. In some cases a small quantity of affected fruit was found, and the cleansing and disinfection of the market baskets was ordered and carried out.

The operation of this Order in Kent has now ceased.

**Port Sanitary Inspection.**—123 inspections have been made of coast-wise and 35 of foreign vessels entering the Harbour. The number of coal-laden vessels from northern ports has greatly diminished, owing to a corresponding increase of rail-imported coal.

All the vessels were found in a fair sanitary condition, which is due to the port sanitary inspection being well carried out by the authorities each time they enter northern ports. No cases of infectious disease were found to exist on any of the ships entering the port during the year.

**Common Lodging-houses.**—There are 4 common lodging-houses in the Borough, which have been regularly inspected. In one case it was found necessary to complain of the dirty and dilapidated bedding to the keeper, and this had the effect of the bedding being replaced with new. There are a few houses in the Borough which, although of the character of common lodging-houses, are not registered, as they only receive weekly lodgers. These require constant inspection, as we have no Bye-Laws to deal with them as houses let in lodgings.



There is great need for the provision of a good model lodging-house in the Borough, either on philanthropic or municipal lines. This, I believe, could be carried on at a profit and would improve the mode of living among the class of persons using such houses.

### **Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Margarine Acts, Etc.—**

During the year I have purchased 97 samples of food and drugs for analysis, and of these 4 were taken informally, viz.: 2 butters and 2 milks. One of the informal milk samples was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 26·3 per cent. A formal sample was subsequently taken at the same house on delivery, but was found to be genuine. I had reason to believe that the vendor had warning, as it is certain that on the former occasion a very inferior milk was being delivered.

In two cases of deficiency of fat in milk, both to the extent of 19·3 per cent. proceedings were taken before the Borough Bench, and fines of £1 0s. 0d. and £1 10s. 0d. costs, and £1 0s. 0d., and £1 13s. 0d. costs were inflicted respectively. In a further case of 9·7 per cent. deficiency, it was dismissed on the payment of costs, amounting to £1 1s. 0d.

It is satisfactory that all milk samples were found to be free from chemical preservatives of colouring matter. Boric Acid preservative was, however, found in small quantities in two samples of butter, two of shrimp paste, and one of margarine.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, require that no preservatives shall be added to milk or to cream containing less than 35 per cent. by weight of milk fat at any stage, from the place of production to that of delivery to the purchaser. In the case of cream containing over 35 per cent. of milk fat, if a preservative is used, such as Boric Acid or Hydrogen Peroxide, the amount of such preservative shall be disclosed by label. Four samples of cream were taken to ascertain if this Regulation was being complied with. In three cases the amount was within the legal limit, and the amount of preservative was disclosed by label, but in the other the amount was not so disclosed.

The vendor of this sample was cautioned as to the necessity of complying with the Regulations.

Three samples of drugs mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia were taken and found genuine. For the protection of the public it



will be necessary to have prescriptions made up and analysed, now that the chemists have a larger number of prescriptions to dispense under the National Insurance Act than formerly.

Table II. at the end of this report contains the particulars and results of the samples taken during the year.

**Bakehouses.**--The bakehouses in the Borough, which number 40, have been regularly inspected. In 4 cases the occupiers were cautioned to discontinue the objectionable practice of hanging clothing in the bakehouse, and in 3 cases notices were served on the occupier where the period for whitewashing the walls and ceilings was overdue.

The underground bakehouses which are certificated have been kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

**Sanitary Reports.**—The number of reports granted during the year was 75 as against 84 last year. The application of the water and smoke tests to the drainage of the houses where these reports are asked for entails considerable labour. In a number of cases they are tested for a later dated report. The defects found are of a minor character generally, the houses having been put into good order in recent years.

**Factory and Workshops Acts.**—The Sanitary inspection of the 32 factories, 261 workshops, 47 outworkers' premises, and 106 domestic workshops has been regularly carried out.

A complaint made by H.M. Inspector of Factories of improper and inadequate sanitary conveniences was investigated. In two cases proper w.c.'s with water supply were provided, and in another an additional w.c. was provided, there being over 25 men employed when all were on the premises.

The number of outworker premises continues to diminish. This may be regarded as satisfactory, as more clothing and such other articles are now made in sanitary, clean and properly lighted and ventilated workshops.

A complaint was made by H.M. Inspector, regarding the insufficient means of escape, in case of fire, from a dressmaker's premises. This case was reported to the Committee last year, but as the number employed was under 40, it was found that it would be necessary to make Bye-laws under the Act, before such a pro-

vision could be enforced, and this course the Committee decided to adopt.

**Slaughter-houses.**—The six registered and one licensed Slaughter-houses in the Borough have been regularly inspected, and all carcasses as far as possible examined. Eleven pig carcasses were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, and various lungs, livers, etc., found to be slightly affected were destroyed.

I must again call attention to the Slaughter-houses being in too close proximity to dwelling houses, and in some cases they constitute a nuisance on account of their construction and position, while the proper examination of the carcasses slaughtered therein is sometimes rendered almost impossible.

Now that the Corporation have a greater weight of public opinion, I consider the time opportune for them to consider the erection of a properly constructed and equipped abattoir. This could be cheaply erected at the west side of the Refuse Destructor site, of concrete blocks made on the premises. It would be close to the railway siding, thus making it unnecessary for cattle to be driven through the streets. Steam and hot water could also be supplied in abundance at a cheap rate, from the waste heat generated by the Destructor.

**Shops Act.**—Having completed the register of shops to which the Act applies, it was necessary to revise the same, and this was done while delivering circulars to all the shops, calling the keepers' attention to various notices it was necessary to exhibit. I have given many cautions during the year to certain persons neglecting to comply with all the provisions. In one case, proceedings were taken against an Auctioneer, for selling goods during prohibited hours, and also for not exhibiting proper notices. He was fined 20s. and 10s. costs, in each case.

In cases where it was found employers were not allowing their employees the Wednesday half-holiday during the season, and were also not giving them their fortnight's holiday on full pay, they were reported to the Committee. After a caution was issued by the Town Clerk, they complied with this provision of the Act.

**New Buildings.**—Plans for the erection of 90 houses, 3 shops (with dwellings over), 1 factory, 1 workshop, 1 store, 1 bakehouse, 1 stable, 9 garages, and for 24 alterations and additions, and 16

“temporary” buildings, have been approved during the year. During the execution of these it was necessary to make 1216 visits for inspection purposes to ensure that the chief sanitary provisions of the Building Bye-Laws, such as the provision of damp-proof courses, proper ventilation and drainage, and protection from fire, were being fully complied with.

All the drains of the new houses have been tested by the water test, and many subsequent inspections have been made of the concrete work before “filling in.”

**Public Baths.**—The Baths continue to be much appreciated by the public, as no less than 37,038 baths were made during the past year, this being an increase of 2,253 over the previous year’s number, and representing a revenue of £416 2s. 4d. This increase is all the more satisfactory when it is remembered that the Baths were closed for the internal painting for over two weeks during October.

The provision of radiators for the spray baths mentioned in my last year’s report is now in hand.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the ready and valuable help of my assistants in carrying out my duties during the past year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PEARSON,

Assoc. R. San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.



## 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or  
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecu- tions (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	43	1	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries).	278	8	—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	145	1	—
Totals ...	466	10	—

## 2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.  (5)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector  (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	4	4	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient ... ..	2	2	—
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	—
	not separate for sexes.	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bake- houses (s. 97 to 100) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	10	10	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.							Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year			(8) Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	(9) Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	(10) Failing to send lists.							
	Outworkers.		Lists	Outworkers.											
	Con-tractors	Work-men		Con-tractors	Work-men										
									(2)						
(1)	32	18	54	...	...	...	146	...	...	(11)	...	...	...	...	...
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, &c. ...															
(2) cleaning and washing ...															
Household linen ...															
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...															
Curtains and furniture hangings ...															
Furniture and upholstery ...															
Electro-plate ...															
File making ...															
Brass and brass articles ...															
Fur pulling ...															
Cables and chains ...															
Anchor and grapnels ...															
Cart gear ...															
Locks, latches and keys ...															
Umbrellas, &c....															
Artificial flowers ...															
Nets, other than wire nets ...															
Tents ...															
Sacks ...															
Racquet and tennis balls ...															
Paper bags and boxes ...															
Brush making ...															
Pea picking ...															
Feather sorting...															
Carding. &c., of buttons, &c.															
Stuffed toys ...															
Basket making ...															
Total ...	40	26	61				160								

#### 4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
(1)							(2)
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Total number of Workshops on Register ...							264

## 5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	—
Notified by H.M. Inspector...	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	—
Other ... ..	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year...	—
In use at the end of the year ... ..	3



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett,		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1908	35,580	647	—	18·1	349	9·8	12	25	60	92·7	362	10·1
1909	35,970	630	—	17·5	395	10·9	14	13	57	90·4	394	10·9
1910	36,630	592	—	16·1	360	9·8	14	20	36	60·8	366	9·9
1911	33,566	571	581	17·3	387	11·5	45	45	67	115·3	387	11·5
1912	33,950	573	596	17·5	387	11·1	47	64	39	65·4	404	11·8
1913	34,163	595	612	17·9	375	10·9	45	41	40	65·3	371	10·5

†“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Total Population at all ages	...	...	33,495
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	7161
Average number of persons per house	...	...	4·7
			At Census of 1911
			Area of District in acres (land and inland water)... 2630

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.			Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						West Ward. (1)	North Ward. (2)	East Ward. (3)		
		Under 1	1 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.					65 and upwards
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	74	13	57	3	1	1	...	...	55	15	...	68
Erysipelas ...	8	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	5	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	68	1	44	6	2	2	...	...	28	29	...	61
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	3
Relapsing Fever (R)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever (C)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	64	...	6	14	31	31	12	1	22	18	...	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	39	...	12	9	6	6	2	1	15	8	...	4
Totals	250	1	28	121	33	43	19	5	48	129	73	152

Isolation Hospital, Warren Road, East Ward, and Small Pox Hospital, Dover Road, North Ward—provided by Folkestone Corporation.  
 Royal Victoria Hospital, (General) Radnor Park Avenue, North Ward—Subscription.

TABLE III.

### Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WHOLE DISTRICT.

[illegible]



### TABLE III.

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.—WEST WARD.

[illegible]

TABLE III.

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—NORTH WARD.

[illegible]

### TABLE III.

### Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—EAST WARD.

[illegible]



TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WHOLE DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 Months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year,
All causes	Certified	...	11	1	4	2	18	5	7	7	1	38
	Uncertified	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Small Pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5
{ Diarrhœa			...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4
{ Enteritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis			...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Injury at Birth			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations			3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
{ Premature Birth			2	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	5
{ Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus			6	1	2	1	10	3	2	...	...	15
Other causes			...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals			11	2	4	2	19	6	7	7	1	40

## NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate	...	...	584
Illegitimate	...	...	28

## NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants	...	...	38
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	2

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WEST WARD DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Uncertified	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small Pox												
Chicken Pox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough												
Diphtheria and Croup												
Erysipelas												
Tuberculous Meningitis												
Abdominal Tuberculosis												
Other Tuberculous Diseases												
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )												
Convulsions												
Laryngitis												
Bronchitis												
Pneumonia (all forms)												
Diarrhoea												
Enteritis												
Gastritis												
Syphilis			...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets												
Suffocation, overlying...												
Injury at Birth												
Atelectasis												
Congenital Malformations												
Premature Birth			1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus			2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes												
Totals			3	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5

## NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate	...	...	88
Illegitimate	...	...	6

## NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants	...	...	5
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	0

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—NORTH WARD DISTRICT.  
INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week,	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	5	...	4	...	9	3	4	4	1	21
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Diarrhoea		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth		1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus		3	...	2	...	5	2	1	...	...	8
Other causes		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals		5	...	4	...	9	3	4	4	1	21

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate	...	...	318
Illegitimate	...	...	12

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants	...	...	20
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	1



TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—EAST WARD DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY,

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	...	3	1	...	1	5	2	3	3	...	13
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Small Pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
(Diarrhœa			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Enteritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Injury at Birth			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations			2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus			1	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	5
Other causes			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals			3	1	...	1	5	3	3	3	...	14

## NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate	...	...	178
Illegitimate	...	...	10

## NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants	...	...	13
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	1

# FOLKESTONE METEOROLOGICAL CHART, 1913.

MONTH.	Mean Temp.	Absolute		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range.	Sunshine per <i>Jordan's Recorder.</i> hours.	Rainfall.	Relative Humidity.	No. of Sunless Days.	No. of Rainy Days.
		Max.	Min.								
		Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees					
JANUARY	... 42·4	51·9	30·0	46·4	38·4	8·0	53·78	3·67	90	13	21
FEBRUARY	... 42·2	54·1	30·8	45·7	38·8	6·9	97·14	0·9	88	8	10
MARCH	... 45·5	55·8	30·5	49·9	41·2	8·7	133·18	2·23	85	6	19
APRIL	... 47·2	62·8	31·7	52·2	42·2	10·0	141·75	2·61	79	5	17
MAY	... 54·2	75·8	38·8	60·3	48·2	12·1	230·66	0·82	75	1	11
JUNE	... 57·7	73·1	44·7	64·2	51·2	13·0	199·45	0·38	74	1	7
JULY	... 58·8	71·7	44·8	64·0	53·7	10·3	128·06	1·69	82	1	13
AUGUST	... 60·6	77·3	47·8	66·6	54·7	11·9	188·82	3·29	73	1	11
SEPTEMBER	... 59·2	71·8	49·5	64·4	54·1	10·3	177·90	1·88	82	1	13
OCTOBER	... 55·1	65·3	41·1	59·9	50·3	9·6	120·80	4·17	86	2	20
NOVEMBER	... 49·1	59·1	37·2	54·2	44·0	10·2	69·93	2·95	88	7	14
DECEMBER	... 42·2	53·9	28·8	45·9	38·5	7·4	36·44	1·99	86	19	16

Mean Temperature for Year	... 51°·1	Total Rainfall	... 26·58 inches.
“ Daily Maximum Temperature	56°·1	“ Sunshine	... 1577·91 hours.
“ “ Minimum	46°·2	No. of Sunless Days	... 65.
“ “ Range	... 9°·8	“ Rainy Days	... 172.
“ Relative Humidity	... 82.		

## TABLE I.

**Nuisances under the Public Health Acts dealt with and  
abated during the year.**

---

14	House drains relaid on combined system.
28	House drains and branches re-laid.
6	House drains repaired.
19	Manholes provided.
2	New syphon traps provided.
25	Blocked drains cleared.
8	Soilpipe ventilators repaired.
4	Soilpipe ventilators cleared.
7	New gutters provided.
5	Gutters repaired.
2	Downspouts provided.
16	New W.C.'s provided.
15	W.C.'s repaired.
7	W.C.'s cleansed.
2	W.C.'s provided with light and ventilation.
7	New flushing cisterns provided.
15	Flushing cisterns repaired.
9	Glazed earthenware sinks provided.
14	Traps provided to sinks and baths.
26	Roofs repaired.
5	Walls repaired.
14	Dampness abated by cementing, &c.
23	Yard and scullery pavings repaired.
3	Additional ventilation to rooms.
7	Water supply taken from rising main.
19	Deficient water supply.
23	Dirty houses cleansed.
4	Cases of overcrowding abated.
49	Dustbins provided.
7	Offensive accumulations removed.
3	Bakehouse nuisances abated.
1	Common lodging-house urinal reconstructed.
1	Cowshed reconstructed.
45	Miscellaneous nuisances abated.



**TABLE II.**  
**Foods and Drugs purchased during the Year.**

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Jan. 13th	1 New Milk	Genuine	Preservatives absent.
Mar. 3rd	4 New Milks	All Genuine	Preservatives were absent in all four samples.
" "	2 Butters	All Genuine	
" "	1 Malt Vinegar	Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 Demerara Sugar	Genuine	
" "	1 Cocoa	Genuine	
" "	1 Gorgonzola Cheese	Genuine	
" 4th	5 New Milks	All Genuine	Preservatives were absent in all five cases.
" "	1 Rice	Genuine	
May 5th	4 New Milks	All Genuine	Preservatives were absent in all four samples.
" "	1 Butter	Genuine	Contained 0.19 per cent. of boric acid.
" "	1 Flour	Genuine	
" "	1 Self-raising Flour	Genuine	Prepared from very pure ingredients.
" "	1 Shrimp Paste	Genuine	Contained boric acid under 2 grains per pound.
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" 6th	6 New Milks	All Genuine	Free from preservatives.
June 10th	1 Orange Marmalade	Genuine	
" "	2 Creams	Genuine	Contained 0.16 and 0.37 per cent. of boric acid respectively.
" "	1 Butter	Genuine	
" "	1 Shrimp Paste	Genuine	Contained 0.01 per cent. of boric acid.
" "	1 Ground Ginger	Genuine	
" "	1 Sausage Meat	Genuine	
" "	8 New Milks	7 Genuine	1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 19.3 per cent. Convicted and fined £1 and £1 10s. costs.
July 24th	2 New Milks	1 Genuine	Taken informally. 1 sample deficient in fat to extent of 26.3 per cent.
" "	2 Butters	Genuine	Taken informally.
Aug. 2nd	8 New Milks	7 Genuine	Preservatives were absent in all 8 cases. 1 sample deficient in fat to extent of 9.7 per cent. Case dismissed on payment of £1 1s. costs.

TABLE II.—Foods and Drugs purchased during the Year (*Continued*).

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Aug. 2nd	1 Margarine	Genuine	Contained 0·16 per cent. of boric acid.
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	Contained 0·52 per cent. of boric acid.
„ 3rd	4 New Milks	3 Genuine	1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 19·3 per cent. Fined 20/- and 33/- costs. Preservatives were absent in all four samples.
Oct. 20th	1 Irish Whisky	Genuine	
„ „	1 Camphorated Oil	Genuine	
„ „	1 Tincture of Rhubarb	Genuine	
„ „	1 Glycerine	Genuine	
„ „	1 Flour	Genuine	
„ „	1 Lard	Genuine	
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	
„ 21st	9 New Milks	All Genuine	Preservatives were absent in every case.
Dec. 11th	2 New Milks	Genuine	Preservatives were absent in both cases.
„ „	1 Lard	Genuine	
„ „	1 Margarine	Genuine	
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	
„ „	1 Dutch Cheese	Genuine	
„ „	2 Creams	1 Genuine	1 sample contained 0·39 per cent. of boric acid, which was not declared.
„ „	2 Preserved Creams	Genuine	Contained 0·39 and 0·33 per cent. of boric acid respectively.
„ 12th	3 New Milks	All Genuine	Preservatives were absent in all three cases.
„ „	1 Rice	Genuine	

**TABLE III.**  
**BOROUGH SANATORIUM.**  
**FOLKESTONE.**

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever ...	32	29	9	52	61
Suspicious Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	1	2	3
Diphtheria ...	35	33	3	65	68
Suspicious Diphtheria	...	1	...	1	1
Diphtheria Carriers	6	4	...	10	10
Typhoid Fever ...	1	...	...	1	1
Suspicious Typhoid Fever ...	...	1	1	...	1
Measles ...	...	1	...	1	1
Suspicious Glanders	...	1	1	...	1

Total for all—147.

**HYTHE.**

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Typhoid Fever ...	1	...	1	...	1

Total for all—1.



TABLE IV.  
PUBLIC BATHS.

Each weekly column of figures is divided into two sub-columns. The first column gives the number of males using the baths, and the second the number of females. The number of bathers is 2,253 more than last year.

[illegible]

## TABLE V.

**Articles Disinfected by the Steam  
Disinfector at the Sanatorium.**

<i>Description.</i>	<i>No. of Articles</i>		
Various Articles of Clothing	...	...	236
Feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, &c...	...	...	275
Bolsters	...	...	129
Pillows	...	...	337
Quilts (including eiderdowns)	...	...	72
Counterpanes	...	...	115
Blankets	...	...	380
Sheets	...	...	230
Towels	...	...	40
Curtains	...	...	13
Cushions	...	...	19
Carpets	...	...	12
Rugs	...	...	28
Miscellaneous	...	...	28
Total			1914

**Articles destroyed at the Refuse  
Destructor.**

<i>Description.</i>	<i>No. of Articles.</i>		
Feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, &c....	...	...	11
Bolsters	...	...	1
Pillows	...	...	1
Sheets	...	...	1
Various bedding and clothing	...	...	1 load

## TABLE VI.

Food condemned and destroyed from within  
the Borough.

---

4	carcases of cows and 1 udder.
11	„ pigs, weighing about 957 lbs.
258	lbs. of beef.
12	lbs. of lamb.
100	lbs. of various meats.
13	lbs. of suet.
17	lbs. of ox kidneys.
125	lbs. of bullocks' livers.
4	lbs. of pigs' livers.
20	lbs. of sheeps' plucks.
$12\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. of sausage meat.
$47\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. of chickens.
3472	lbs. of mackerel.
80	lbs. of soles.
35	lbs. of pilchards.



## TABLE VII.

## IMPORTED FOODS.

Weight and description of Imported Foods inspected  
at the Harbour.

## FLUSHING.

<i>Description</i>			<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>
Margarine	...	...	3025	1
Fish	...	...	807	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	...	...	426	4
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	171	4
Bacon	...	...	92	19
Cheese	...	...	87	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	...	...	76	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rabbits	...	...	76	10
Veal	...	...	61	9
Game	...	...	41	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kidneys	...	...	27	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yeast	...	...	15	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat	...	...	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato pulp	...	...	4	12
Eggs	...	...	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poultry	...	...	2	14
Offal	...	...	1	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Preserved Meat	...	...		16
Calves Heads	...	...		4
Butter	...	...		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of pig carcasses included under pork 8913.				

## BOULOGNE.

Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	5766	14
Poultry	...	...	280	3
Meat	...	...	187	10
Fish	...	...	62	15
Butter	...	...	27	16
Suet	...	...	25	8
Sausage casings	...	...	19	7
Cheese	...	...	9	17
Tomato pulp	...	...	5	6
Eggs	...	...		11
Tripe	...	...		9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Snails	...	...		5
Hams	...	...		3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kidneys	...	...		1
Mustard	...	...		$\frac{1}{2}$
Number of pig carcasses 180.				

## RE-EXPORTED.

1 pig carcase from Flushing affected with tuberculosis.

# BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

*Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1913.*

#### 1.—Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	... 56	Nil
Cream	... 2	1

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

Boric Acid 0'39

Vendor attended before Sanitary Committee, who accepted his explanation as satisfactory.

#### 2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct statements made	...	4
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	...
Total	...	4

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent.	...	4
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	...
Total	...	4

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

Nil

(d) Particulars in each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken.

(See above)

#### 3.—Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found.

Nil



# BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

## DIPHThERIA AND SORE THROAT SPOT MAP.

● GREEN SPOTS DIPHThERIA CASES  
● RED SPOTS SORE THROATS

NORTH WARD  
GAULT & SUPERIMPOSED  
DRIFT

WARD BNDRY

WEST WARD  
GREENSAND

PENT STREAM

EAST WARD  
GAULT

RAILWAY &  
HIGH BANK

SCHOOLS





